

Table 16. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, Private industry, Kansas, 2012

Characteristic	Private industry	Nature of injury or illness															
		Sprains, strains	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures			Bruises	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple traumatic injuries			Soreness Pain	All other natures
				Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures							Total	with fractures	with sprains		
Total	88.2	30.0	7.7	9.9	9.0	.8	5.6	1.8	.4	.7	1.1	.4	3.3	1.1	.7	15.9	11.5
Gender:																	
Male	106.0	35.0	8.2	14.8	13.7	1.2	5.5	2.2	.6	.8	.9	--	4.5	1.4	.8	19.0	14.4
Female	62.5	22.6	6.9	2.8	2.4	--	5.6	1.3	--	.4	1.4	.8	1.6	.6	.5	11.6	7.3
Age:																	
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	65.0	24.5	--	--	--	--	15.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.3
20 - 24	89.5	25.6	5.0	17.4	15.8	1.7	5.9	4.7	--	--	--	--	6.6	3.2	--	12.0	11.5
25 - 34	86.2	29.6	6.1	10.0	9.0	1.0	4.2	2.3	1.1	.9	.7	--	1.8	.8	--	20.8	8.4
35 - 44	79.7	29.8	4.7	4.0	3.4	--	5.7	1.2	--	--	1.0	.9	3.0	--	1.5	17.8	11.2
45 - 54	102.5	40.8	7.7	13.1	12.1	1.0	4.5	1.5	--	1.2	1.5	--	4.1	--	--	10.3	17.2
55 - 64	91.0	22.3	13.8	10.6	10.6	--	5.7	--	--	--	2.2	--	3.2	2.0	--	20.0	12.0
65 and over	65.4	22.5	16.8	--	--	--	10.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.0	5.2
Major occupational group:																	
Management occupations	26.6	4.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.2	7.8
Business and financial operations occupations	9.1	3.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	9.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	8.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	155.0	53.9	31.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	47.9	32.0	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	31.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	26.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	39.8	18.5	3.2	--	--	--	6.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.0	3.4
Healthcare support occupations	153.7	77.1	16.6	--	--	--	12.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30.5	8.3
Protective service occupations	49.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	63.5	18.5	5.4	12.2	11.8	--	6.6	8.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.6	4.6
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	147.6	59.4	11.9	11.0	10.3	--	--	16.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.3	21.7
Personal care and service occupations	37.8	12.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.2
Sales and related occupations	20.4	6.4	3.0	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6	4.2
Office and administrative support occupations	42.5	12.7	4.2	6.3	6.3	--	2.5	--	--	--	1.6	--	1.5	--	--	10.8	2.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	120.8	39.3	--	--	--	--	18.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29.0	19.7
Construction and extraction occupations	232.6	96.1	20.4	14.8	10.0	4.8	10.5	3.5	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	51.9	28.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	185.5	53.5	5.3	39.0	35.7	3.3	5.1	--	--	--	--	--	5.7	--	--	49.5	18.1
Production occupations	137.7	49.6	11.2	16.2	14.2	2.0	10.0	2.1	--	1.5	4.8	2.6	5.0	2.6	1.8	12.8	21.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	240.8	70.1	23.7	33.8	32.6	--	12.7	2.5	--	--	--	--	13.5	3.1	--	43.5	37.0

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 26, 2013